

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 036 811 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
20.09.2000 Bulletin 2000/38

(51) Int Cl.7: C08J 5/24, C08G 59/32,
C08G 59/62
// C08L63:00

(21) Application number: 00302206.8

(22) Date of filing: 17.03.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:

AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 18.03.1999 JP 7433599

(71) Applicants:

- MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (JP)
- THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
Cleveland Ohio 44115-1075 (US)

(72) Inventors:

- Ogima, Masahiko, c/o Tokyo Works of Mitsubishi
Katsushika-ku, Tokyo (JP)
- Narushima, Takeshi,
c/o Tokyo Works of Mitsubishi
Katsushika-ku, Tokyo (JP)
- Nagai, Norio, c/o Tokyo Works of Mitsubishi
Katsushika-ku, Tokyo (JP)

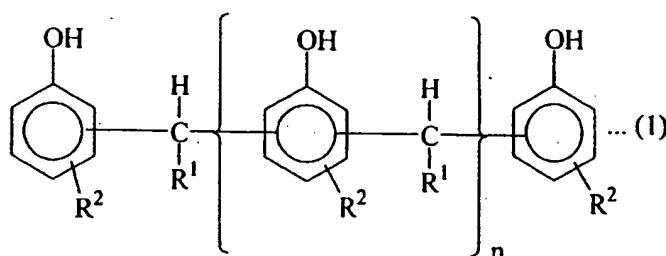
(74) Representative: Woods, Geoffrey Corlett
J.A. KEMP & CO.

Gray's Inn
14 South Square
London WC1R 5LX (GB)

(54) **Prepreg and laminated board**

(57) A prepreg formed of a resin composition comprising, as essential components,

a phenol compound (I) having a structural unit of the formula (1),



wherein R¹ is hydrogen or phenol, R² is hydrogen or methyl and n is an integer of 0 to 10, an epoxy resin (II) prepared by epoxidizing the same phenol compound as said phenol compound, a metal hydrate (III) and a molybdenum compound (IV), and a substrate which is impregnated with said resin composition or to which said resin composition is applied.

EP 1 036 811 A1

Description**Field of the Invention**

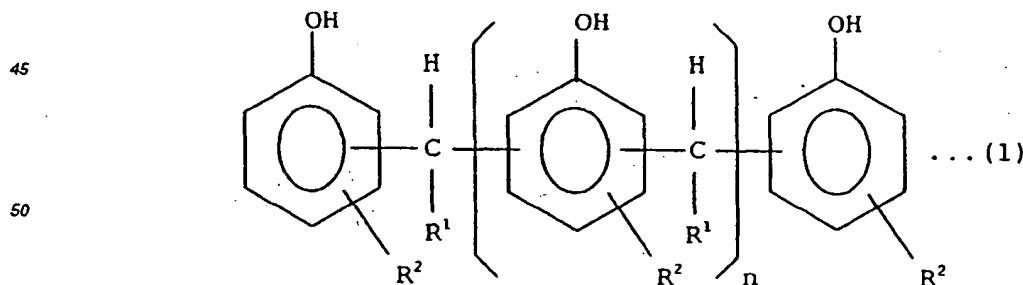
5 [0001] The present invention relates to a halogen-free prepreg formed of a resin composition having excellent flame retardancy and having good electric characteristics and heat resistance, for an insulating material, and a laminated board formed of the prepreg. The resin composition used in the present invention gives a cured product having good flame retardancy and electric characteristics and having excellent moisture absorption resistance and heat resistance and is therefore suitable for use in insulating materials. A laminated board formed of the above resin composition is
 10 halogen-free and phosphorus-free, satisfies the V-0 level of the UL standard generates neither dioxin nor phosphine during its combustion, and is therefore environmentally friendly.

Prior Art of the Invention

15 [0002] Laminated boards formed of epoxy resins as a main component are widely used as printed wiring materials for electronic machines and equipment. For flame-retarding epoxy resins, there is employed a method of using brominated epoxy resins as basic components. In recent years, it has been found that intensely toxic brominated dibenzodioxin or dibenzofuran is generated during the combustion of bromine-containing flame retardants, and regulations to be imposed on the bromine-containing flame retardants are discussed in various ways from the aspect of so-called
 20 environmental problems. As a result, in the field of thermoplastic resins, phosphorus-containing flame retardants have come to be used in place of the bromine-containing flame retardants. In the field of printed wiring materials using epoxy resins as a base material, various flame retardants to be incorporated are studied and various proposals have been made for excluding brominated epoxy resins. Methods of using phosphorus-containing flame retardants constitute the main stream in proposals presently found. However, the phosphorus-containing flame retardants not only degrade
 25 printed wiring materials to a great extent in mechanical, chemical and electrical properties, but also inevitably generate toxic gases during the combustion thereof. Under the present circumstances, there is a considerable doubt about the use of the phosphorus-containing flame retardants. It is therefore strongly desired to develop a material having excellent flame retardancy without using any one of a bromine-containing flame retardant and a phosphorus-containing flame retardant.
 30 [0003] Flame-retardant epoxy resin laminated materials that are now available are generally fabricated by incorporating an amine-containing curing agent to a brominated epoxy resin as a base resin to obtain a varnish, impregnating a glass substrate with the varnish, semi-curing the resin under heat to obtain a prepreg and forming the prepreg into a laminate. Few flame-retardant laminated materials overcome the above environmental problems.

Summary of the Invention

35 [0004] It is an object of the present invention to provide a halogen-free and phosphorus-free prepreg having good flame retardancy and having excellent electric characteristics and heat resistance.
 [0005] According to the present invention, there is provided a prepreg formed of a resin composition comprising, as
 40 essential components, a phenol compound (I) having a structural unit of the formula (1).



55 wherein R¹ is hydrogen or phenol, R² is a hydrogen or methyl and n is an integer of 0 to 10,
 an epoxy resin (II) prepared by epoxidizing the same phenol compound as said phenol compound, a metal hydrate (III) and a molybdenum compound (IV), and a substrate which is impregnated with said resin composition or to which said resin composition is applied.

[0006] According to the present invention, there is also provided a laminated board formed of the above prepreg, for an insulating material.

Detailed Description of the Invention

5

[0007] For achieving the above object, the present inventors have made diligent studies and have found that a laminated material obtained from an epoxy resin composition containing an epoxy resin obtained from a specific phenol compound and a specific epoxy resin as a curing agent and further containing a metal hydrate and a molybdenum compound in combination has excellent flame retardancy and good electric characteristics and heat resistance. The present invention is accordingly achieved.

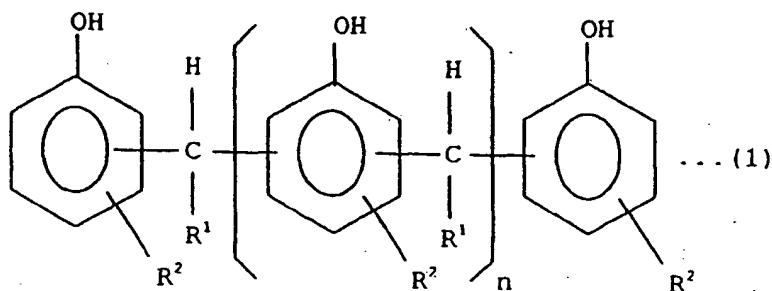
10

[0008] That is, the present invention is concerned with a prepreg formed of a resin composition comprising, as essential components, a phenol compound (I) having a structural unit of the formula (1),

15

20

25



wherein R¹ is hydrogen or phenol, R² is a hydrogen or methyl and n is an integer of 0 to 10.

an epoxy resin (II) prepared by epoxidizing said phenol compound, a metal hydrate (III) and a molybdenum compound (IV), and a substrate which is impregnated with said resin composition or to which said resin composition is applied. Further, the present invention is also concerned with a laminated board formed of the above prepreg, for an insulating material.

30

[0009] The phenol compound (I) used in the present invention is not specially limited so long as it is a compound having the structural unit of the formula (1). Typical examples of the phenol compound (I) include bisphenol F, phenol novolak, cresol novolak, tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane and an oligomer of tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane. These compounds may be used alone or in combination. Preferred are phenol novolak and an oligomer of tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane.

35

[0010] The amount of the phenol compound (I) is adjusted such that the molar ratio of phenolic hydroxyl groups to epoxy groups of the epoxy resin (II) is in the range of from 0.5 to 1.5, preferably from 0.8 to 1.2. When the above molar ratio is smaller than the above lower limit, undesirably in view of the object of the present invention, the resin composition shows very low heat resistance. When it exceeds the above upper limit, undesirably, the resin composition shows a very low humidity durability.

40

[0011] The epoxy resin (II) used in the present invention is not specially limited so long as it is a compound prepared by epoxidizing the same phenol compound as the phenol compound (I) having the structural unit of the formula (1). Typical examples of the epoxy resin (II) include glycidyl ethers of bisphenol F, phenol novolak, cresol novolak and tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane or derivatives of these compounds. These epoxy resins may be used alone or in combination. Preferred are glycidyl ethers of bisphenol F, phenol novolak and tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane or derivatives of these compounds.

45

[0012] The resin composition forming the prepreg in the present invention may contain other epoxy resin so long as the intended properties of the resin composition are not impaired. The above "other epoxy resin" can be selected from generally used epoxy resins without any special limitation. Typical examples of the other epoxy resin include glycidyl ethers of bisphenol A, bisphenol A novolak, biphenyl, polyfunctional phenol, naphthalene, alicyclic compounds, glycidyl amine resin, and glycidyl ester resins.

50

[0013] In the present invention, a known epoxy resin curing agent may be used in combination with the above phenol compound (I) so long as the intended properties are not impaired. The above epoxy resin curing agent can be selected from generally used epoxy resin curing agents without any special limitation. Typical examples of the epoxy resin curing agent include amine-containing compounds such as dicyandiamide, tetraethylidiaminodiphenylmethane and diaminodiphenylmethane, novolak compounds such as bisphenol A novolak, and acid anhydride compounds such as hexahydrophthalic acid anhydride. In the present invention, a curing promoter may be incorporated for adjusting the curing

rate of the above resin composition as required. The curing promoter can be selected from curing promoters generally used for epoxy resins, without any special limitation. Typical examples of the curing promoter include imidazoles, derivatives thereof and tertiary amines.

[0014] The metal hydrate (III) used in the present invention is not specially limited so long as it is selected from hydrous compounds of alkali metals or alkaline earth metals. Examples of the metal hydrate (III) include aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, a solid solution of magnesium hydroxide with zinc, nickel, calcium, aluminum or the like, and mixtures of these. These metal hydrates are those which are generally used as flame retardants for synthetic resins. The amount of the metal hydrate (III) per 100 parts by weight of the total of the phenol compound (I) and the epoxy resin (II) is 20 to 250 parts by weight, preferably 50 to 150 parts by weight. When the amount of the metal hydrate (III) is smaller than the above lower limit, there is not much effect on the improvement of flame retardancy. When it exceeds the above upper limit, the application performance of the resin composition to a substrate comes to be poor.

[0015] The molybdenum compound (IV) used in the present invention refers to a compound containing molybdenum, and it is not specially limited so long as it is selected from generally used molybdenum compounds. Examples of the molybdenum compound include molybdenum oxide, molybdenum borate, molybdenum silicate, molybdenum sulfide, zinc molybdate, calcium molybdate and ammonium molybdate. These molybdenum compounds may be used alone or in combination. Preferred is a material prepared by allowing calcium carbonate, zinc oxide or talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911A,B,C, supplied by Sherwin-Williams). The amount of the molybdenum compound (IV) per 100 parts by weight of the total of the phenol compound (I) and the epoxy resin (II) is 0.1 to 20 parts by weight, preferably 0.5 to 10 parts by weight. When the amount of the molybdenum compound (IV) is smaller than the above lower limit, the flame retardancy is not much improved. When it exceeds the upper limit, the peel strength of a copper foil is low.

[0016] In the present invention, the resin composition may contain other flame retardant and a filler so long as the intended properties are not impaired. The above flame retardant and the above filler can be selected from those which are known and generally used.

[0017] Typical examples of the flame retardant include nitrogen-containing compounds such as melamine, benzoguanamine compound, powders of inorganic substances such as zinc borate and zinc stannate, and a silicone compound. Typical example of the filler include inorganic powders such as silica, mica, talc, glass short fibers, finely milled glass powders and hollow glass, and organic powders such as a silicone powder.

[0018] In the present invention, an organic solvent is used as required, while the organic solvent is not specially limited so long as it is compatible with the resin composition. Typical examples of the organic solvent include acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl cellosolve, propylene glycol methyl ether and acetate thereof, toluene, xylene and dimethylformamide. These organic solvents may be used alone or in combination. When the impregnation of a substrate with the organic solvent is weighed, it is preferred to use solvents having boiling points of approximately 120 to 200°C in combination.

[0019] In the present invention, the resin composition may contain an ultraviolet absorbent, an antioxidant, a photopolymerization initiator and a fluorescence brightener so long as the intended properties are not impaired. These are not specially limited so long as they are known and can be generally used. Typical examples thereof include ultraviolet absorbents such as a benzotriazole-containing compound, antioxidants such as a hindered phenol-containing antioxidant and styrenated phenol, photopolymerization initiators such as a thioxanthone compound, and fluorescence brighteners such as a stilbene derivative.

[0020] The resin composition containing, as essential components, the phenol compound (I), the epoxy resin (II), the metal hydrate (III) and the molybdenum compound (IV) is applied to a substrate, or a substrate is impregnated with the above resin composition, and the resin composition is B-staged by heating, whereby the prepreg of the present invention is produced. The substrate used in the present invention can be selected from those substrates which are known and generally used in various laminated boards as electrically insulating substrates. Typical examples of materials for the substrate include inorganic fibers of E, D, S and Q glasses, organic fibers of polyimide, polyester and tetrafluoroethylene, and fibers of mixtures of these. The substrate includes a woven fabric, a non-woven fabric, a roving, a chopped strand mat and a surfacing mat if classified on the basis of its forms. The material and the form are properly selected depending upon use and performances of an intended laminated product. The above materials may be used alone or in combination, and the above forms may be employed alone or in combination, as required. Although not specially limited, the substrate generally has a thickness of approximately 0.03 to 0.5 mm. Further, it is preferred to surface-treat the substrate with a silane coupling agent or mechanically open the substrate, from the aspect of resistance against moisture absorption and heat. Concerning the amount of the resin composition adhering to the substrate, the prepreg after dried has a resin content of 20 to 90 % by weight. After the substrate is impregnated with the resin composition, or the resin composition is applied to the substrate, the prepreg of the present invention is obtained by a method in which the resin composition is generally heated in a dryer having a temperature of 100 to 200°C for 1 to 30 minutes, to semi-cure (B-stage) the resin composition.

[0021] The laminated board of the present invention is obtained by laminate-forming the above prepreg of the present invention. Specifically, a plurality of prepreg sheets are stacked as required, a metal foil such as a copper or aluminum

foil is placed on one surface, a metal foil is optionally placed on the other surface, and the so-structured set is formed into a laminate, whereby a laminated board is obtained. The metal foil is not specially limited so long as they are those which are used in the field of general printed wiring board. The above laminate-formation is carried out under conditions employed for forming general laminated boards and multi-layered boards used as insulation materials. For example, 5 the laminate-formation is carried out with a multi-platen press, a multi-platen vacuum press, a continuous-forming machine or an autoclave forming machine at a temperature of 100 to 250°C under a pressure of 2 to 100 kg/cm² for a heating time period of 0.03 to 3 hours. Further, the prepreg of the present invention and a separately prepared printed wiring board for an internal layer may be combined and formed together into a laminate, whereby a multi-layered board can be obtained.

10

Examples

[0022] 82 Parts by weight of a bisphenol F type epoxy resin (Epikote 4001P, epoxy equivalent: 480, supplied by Yuka-Shell Epoxy K.K.) and 18 parts by weight of a phenol novolak resin (TD2090, softening point: 120°C, hydroxyl equivalent: 105, supplied by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.) were dissolved in methyl ethyl ketone, and then, 100 parts by weight of aluminum hydroxide (CL310, supplied by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.), 10 parts by weight of a material prepared by allowing talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911C, supplied by Sharwin-Williams) and 0.05 part by weight of 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole were mixed with the above solution, to obtain a varnish. The varnish was diluted with methyl ethyl ketone, and the diluted varnish was applied to an E glass cloth having a thickness of 0.1 mm to impregnate the E glass cloth with the varnish. The varnish was dried under heat at 150°C for 5 minutes to give a prepreg having a resin content of 44 % by weight. Eight sheets from the prepreg were stacked, 35 µm thick electrolytic copper foils were placed on upper and lower surfaces one each, and the resultant set was pressed under a pressure of 30 kg/cm² at a temperature of 175°C for 120 minutes, to give a copper-clad laminated board. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties (durability against soldering heat, peel strength and flame retardancy) by the following methods. Table 1 shows the results.

15

[0023] Durability against solder heat and peel strength: Measured according to JIS C6481

20

[0024] Flame retardancy: Measured according to UL 94 vertical combustion test.

25

Example 2

30

[0025] 64 Parts by weight of a phenol novolak epoxy resin (Epikote 154, epoxy equivalent: 178, supplied by Yuka-Shell Epoxy K.K.) and 36 parts by weight of an oligomer of tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane (Epicure YL6065, softening point: 98°C, hydroxyl equivalent: 125, supplied by Yuka-Shell Epoxy K.K.) were dissolved in xylene, and then, 150 parts by weight of aluminum hydroxide (CL310), 5 parts by weight of a material prepared by allowing talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911C) and 0.02 part by weight of dimethylbenzylamine were mixed with the above solution, to obtain a varnish. Thereafter, a copper-clad laminated board was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the varnish used in Example 1 was replaced with the above varnish. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties, and Table 1 shows the results.

35

Example 3

40

[0026] 35 Parts by weight of a bisphenol F type epoxy resin (Epikote 4001P), 33 parts by weight of a phenol novolak epoxy resin (Epikote 154) and 32 parts by weight of a phenol novolak resin (TD2131, softening point: 80°C, hydroxyl equivalent: 103, supplied by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.) were dissolved in methyl ethyl ketone, and then 50 parts by weight of aluminum hydroxide (CL310), 20 parts by weight of a material prepared by allowing talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911C) and 0.03 part by weight of 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole were mixed with the above solution, to obtain a varnish. Thereafter, a copper-clad laminated board was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the varnish used in Example 1 was replaced with the above varnish. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties, and Table 1 shows the results.

45

Example 4

50

[0027] 80 Parts by weight of a bisphenol F type epoxy resin (Epikote 4001P), 10 parts by weight of a phenol novolak resin (TD2090) and 10 parts by weight of an oligomer of tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane (Epicure YL6065) were dissolved in methyl ethyl ketone, and then, 80 parts by weight of aluminum hydroxide (CL310), 20 parts by weight of magnesium hydroxide (VD650, supplied by Ube Material), 10 parts by weight of a material prepared by allowing talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911C) and 0.04 part by weight of 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole were mixed with the above solution, to obtain a varnish. Thereafter, a copper-clad laminated board was prepared in the same manner as in Example

EP 1 036 811 A1

1 except that the varnish used in Example 1 was replaced with the above varnish. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties, and Table 1 shows the results.

Example 5

5 [0028] 55 Parts by weight of a bisphenol F type epoxy resin (Epikote 4001P), 20 parts by weight of a triphenylmethane-based epoxy resin (Epikote 1032, epoxy equivalent: 169, supplied by Yuka-Shell Epoxy K.K.), 15 parts by weight of a phenol novolak resin (TD2090) and 10 parts by weight of an oligomer of tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane (Epicure YL6065) were dissolved in methyl ethyl ketone, and then, 100 parts by weight of aluminum hydroxide (CL310), 10 parts by weight of a material prepared by allowing talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911C) and 0.02 part by weight of 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole were mixed with the above solution, to obtain a varnish. Thereafter, a copper-clad laminated board was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the varnish used in Example 1 was replaced with the above varnish. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties, and Table 1 shows the results.

Example 6

20 [0029] 45 Parts by weight of a bisphenol F type epoxy resin (Epikote 4001P), 30 parts by weight of a cresol novolak epoxy resin (ESCN220, epoxy equivalent: 212, supplied by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.) and 25 parts by weight of a phenol novolak resin (TD2131) were dissolved in methyl ethyl ketone, and then, 70 parts by weight of aluminum hydroxide (CL310), 30 parts by weight of magnesium hydroxide (VD650), 10 parts by weight of a material prepared by allowing talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911C) and 0.03 part by weight of dimethylbenzylamine were mixed with the above solution, to obtain a varnish. Thereafter, a copper-clad laminated board was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the varnish used in Example 1 was replaced with the above varnish. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties, and Table 1 shows the results.

Example 7

25 [0030] 50 Parts by weight of a phenol novolak epoxy resin (Epikote 154), 20 parts by weight of a bisphenol A type epoxy resin (Epikote 1001, epoxy equivalent: 480, supplied by Yuka-Shell Epoxy K.K.), 29 parts by weight of a phenol novolak resin (TD2090) and 1 part by weight of dicyandiamide were dissolved in dimethylformamide, and then, 100 parts by weight of aluminum hydroxide (CL310), 10 parts by weight of a material prepared by allowing talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911C), 3 parts by weight of zinc borate (FRC500, supplied by Mizuzawa Kagaku) and 0.04 part by weight of 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole were mixed with the above solution, to obtain a varnish. Thereafter, a copper-clad laminated board was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the varnish used in Example 1 was replaced with the above varnish. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties, and Table 1 shows the results.

Comparative Example 1

30 [0031] 82 Parts by weight of a bisphenol A type epoxy resin (Epikote 1001) and 18 parts by weight of a phenol novolak resin (TD2131) were dissolved in methyl ethyl ketone, and then, 100 parts by weight of aluminum hydroxide (CL310), 10 parts by weight of a material prepared by allowing talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911C) and 0.03 part by weight of 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole were mixed with the above solution, to obtain a varnish. Thereafter, a copper-clad laminated board was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the varnish used in Example 1 was replaced with the above varnish. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties, and Table 1 shows the results.

Comparative Example 2

35 [0032] 60 Parts by weight of a phenol novolak epoxy resin (Epikote 154) and 40 parts by weight of a bisphenol A novolak resin (VH4150, softening point: 87°C, hydroxyl equivalent: 120, supplied by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.) were dissolved in methyl ethyl ketone, and then, 100 parts by weight of aluminum hydroxide (CL310), 10 parts by weight of a material prepared by allowing talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911C) and 0.04 part by weight of 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole were mixed with the above solution, to obtain a varnish. Thereafter, a copper-clad laminated board was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the varnish used in Example 1 was replaced with the above varnish. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties, and Table 1 shows the results.

Comparative Example 3

[0033] A varnish was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the aluminum hydroxide was replaced with talc (P-2, supplied by Nippon Talc). Thereafter, a copper-clad laminated board was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the varnish used in Example 1 was replaced with the above varnish. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties, and Table 1 shows the results.

Comparative Example 4

[0034] A varnish was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the material prepared by allowing talc to support zinc molybdate (KEMGARD 911C) was not used. Thereafter, a copper-clad laminated board was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the varnish used in Example 1 was replaced with the above varnish. The copper-clad laminated board was measured for physical properties, and Table 1 shows the results.

Table 1

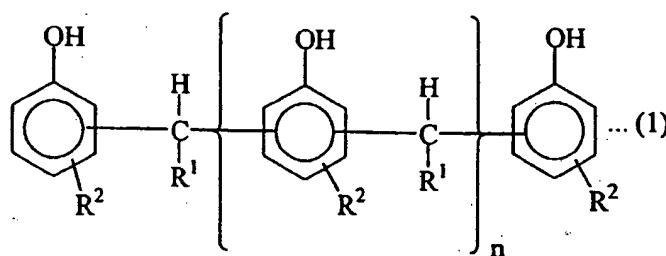
	Copper foil peel strength (kg/cm)	Insulation resistance (D-6/100)	Tg (DMA method) (°C)	Flame retardancy (UL94 method)
Ex. 1	1.8	6×10^{12}	144	V-0
Ex. 2	1.5	1×10^{13}	186	V-0
Ex. 3	1.7	3×10^{12}	160	V-0
Ex. 4	1.8	4×10^{12}	149	V-0
Ex. 5	1.6	6×10^{12}	173	V-0
Ex. 6	1.7	7×10^{12}	163	V-0
Ex. 7	1.8	2×10^{12}	177	V-0
CEx. 1	1.8	2×10^{12}	134	Combusted
CEx. 2	1.5	4×10^{12}	168	V-0
CEx. 3	0.8	5×10^{12}	145	combusted
CEx. 4	1.9	2×10^{12}	142	V-0

Ex. = Example, CEx. = Comparative Example

[0035] According to the present invention, there is provided a prepreg for an insulating material, which prepreg is obtained from a halogen-free resin composition having excellent flame retardancy and having good electric characteristics and heat resistance, and which prepreg generates no dioxin, etc., during combustion, and a laminated board.

Claims

1. A prepreg formed of a resin composition comprising, as essential components, a phenol compound (I) having a structural unit of the formula (1),



EP 1 036 811 A1

wherein R¹ is hydrogen or phenol, R² is hydrogen or methyl and n is an integer of 0 to 10, an epoxy resin (II) prepared by epoxidizing the same phenol compound as said phenol compound, a metal hydrate (III) and a molybdenum compound (IV), and a substrate which is impregnated with said resin composition or to which said resin composition is applied.

- 5 2. A prepreg according to claim 1, wherein the metal hydrate (III) is at least one selected from aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide and derivatives thereof.
- 10 3. A prepreg according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the molybdenum compound (IV) is zinc molybdate.
- 15 4. A prepreg according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the phenol compound (I) is phenol novolak, an oligomer of tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane or a mixture thereof.
- 20 5. A prepreg according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the epoxy resin (II) is obtainable by epoxidizing bisphenol F, phenol novolak, tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane or an oligomer of tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane or the epoxy resin (II) is a mixture of any two products obtainable by epoxidizing bisphenol F, phenol novolak, tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane or an oligomer of tris(hydroxyphenyl)methane.
- 25 6. A prepreg according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the resin composition has a metal hydrate (III) content of 50 to 150 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the total of the epoxy resin (II) and the phenol compound (I).
7. A prepreg according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the resin composition has a molybdenum compound (IV) content of 0.1 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the total of the epoxy resin (II) and the phenol compound (I).
- 30 8. A prepreg according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the molar ratio of phenolic hydroxyl groups of the phenol compound (I) to epoxy groups of the epoxy resin (II) is in the range of from 0.5 to 1.5.
9. A laminated board suitable for use as an insulating material, comprising at least one prepreg as defined in any one of claims 1 to 8.

35

40

45

50



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 00 30 2206

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT							
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)				
A	EP 0 795 570 A (TOSHIBA CHEM CORP) 17 September 1997 (1997-09-17) * claims 1,9 * * page 4, line 53 - line 56 *	1	C08J5/24 C08G59/32 C08G59/62 //C08L63:00				
A	US 5 478 871 A (TAKEBE KAZUO ET AL) 26 December 1995 (1995-12-26) * claims 1,5,6,8 *	1					
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 198318 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class A32, AN 1983-42755K XP002141300 & JP 58 051120 A (TOHO BESLON CO LTD), 25 March 1983 (1983-03-25) * abstract *	1					
A	DE 41 13 810 A (SOMAR CORP) 19 March 1992 (1992-03-19) * claim 8 * * page 2, column 62 - page 3, column 14 *	1					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">C08J C08G C08L C08K</td> </tr> </table>				TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)		C08J C08G C08L C08K	
TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)							
C08J C08G C08L C08K							
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>							
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner					
THE HAGUE	28 June 2000	Niaounakis, M					
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document					
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document							

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 00 30 2206

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
 The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
 The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

28-06-2000

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0795570	A	17-09-1997	WO 9712925 A US 5955184 A	10-04-1997 21-09-1999
US 5478871	A	26-12-1995	JP 5097946 A JP 5320320 A CA 2079821 A DE 69222109 D DE 69222109 T EP 0536748 A SG 50417 A	20-04-1993 03-12-1993 12-04-1993 16-10-1997 29-01-1998 14-04-1993 20-07-1998
JP 58051120	A	25-03-1983	NONE	
DE 4113810	A	19-03-1992	JP 4123028 A JP 7038062 B JP 4125135 A JP 6061883 B	23-04-1992 26-04-1995 24-04-1992 17-08-1994